

must be, to allow the pollen tubes to penetrate it. Of course, if by accidental circumstances, such as the absence of wind or rain or the visits of insects, the pollen should remain undisturbed on the stigma, till it (the stigma) has matured ; then of a certainty, the plant will be self-fertilised.

In the case before us, (*Utricularia dichotoma*) nothing could, at first sight, appear more evident than that the shutting up both stamens and pistil in a tube, with the mouth of that tube closed by a special provision (*i.e.* a provision not common to plants) was intended to prevent the ingress of any pollen bearing insect. We find however, on closer examination (to recapitulate), that one of the lobes of the corolla is extended as a stage, as though to invite insects to alight—that the very act of an insect so alighting, tends to depress the lobe ; or its least attempt to move forward to push asunder the upper and lower sections of the tube ; carrying away at the same time the bar closing its entrance. That nectar is secreted at the bottom of the tube to lure the insect on, but that in order to reach it, it must pass close under the low ceiling formed by the upper portion of the tube. That a portion of this ceiling is lined by the anthers, full of adhesive pollen, facing downwards, so as to touch the back of the insect in its passage. That the stigma is shielded by the anthers from coming into contact with its own pollen. That the corolla falls off, carrying with it the stamens and pollen, before the stigma is mature. I think, that although it would perhaps be unsafe to say that the plant is never self-fertilised ; we may safely admit little more could have been done to ensure cross fertilization.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW BELIDEUS FROM NORTHERN QUEENSLAND

BY CHARLES W. DE VIS, B.A.

BELIDEUS GRACILIS.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11", ears $\frac{5}{4}$ ", forefoot $1\frac{1}{3}$ ", hind $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", tail 14".

Upper surface grey, lighter on the head, base of tail and front of thighs. Beneath buffy-white. Upper surface of parachute, both edges of the arms and front edge of the thighs, a stripe down posterior aspect of the thighs, a dorsal stripe from between the eyes to between the tips, a narrow circle round the eye, a broad semicircle over the ear and a patch below it brownish-black. Under edge of parachute dusky. Hands and feet above buffy-grey. Edge of parachute and hinder angle of ear buff. Tail grey on its basal half passing gradually into black at the tip. The dorsal stripe commences in a point between the eyes and dies out opposite the tips. The black edges of the forelimb meet obscurely over the wrist—that of the hind limb is continuous over the ankle with the broad dusky stripe down the ham. Loc. North of Cardwell.

In size intermediate between *B. australis* and *B. sciureus*, the present species differs from both the others in its markings and in having shorter ears, and a rather more slender and less hairy tail.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW QUEENSLAND FISHES.

BY CHARLES W. DE VIS, B.A.

CALLIONYMUS ACHATES.

D. 4 0/8. A. 0/7.

Preopercular spine short bifid, one spinule being turned inwards and forwards, the other inwards and upwards. Head triangular, snout narrow, pointed. First dorsal elevated, second much lower. Tail short, rounded. Webs of first dorsal and anal scalloped. Branchial orifice small, nearly in the same vertical with the origin of the dorsal and the preopercular spine. Lateral line slightly wavy. Brown with small blue-edged black spots on the cheeks and jaws. First dorsal with numerous dark angular parallel lines (resembling those in 'fortification agate')